

THE CLAYTON ENTERPRISE.

Devoted to the Upbuilding of Clayton, Union County, and Country in General.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, in Advance, \$3.00.
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ADVERTISING RATES

Made Known On Application.

Application has been made to the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, D. C. to have this Enterprise entered at the Post Office in Clayton, N. M. as Second Class Matter.

Gov. Otero, has set aside the second Friday of the month of March, as Arbor Day.

The Territory of New Mexico was organized Sept. 9th 1850. We have held our own, we are still a territory despite the promises of the U. S. P.

What secret influence is there that is withholding statehood from New Mexico? She more than has the required amount of wealth and population that has been required of other territories. Is it prejudice against our southern brethren who are citizens of our commonwealth? no, that can not be, for a great many of our American citizens are settling and investing in Mexico, content with condition of affairs there, or is it that the E. is afraid to give the West its just representation in the U. S. senate? or do they want to withhold statehood from the remaining territories for the purpose of having that many more offices to fill with party workers? It is not right that this territory should have to appropriate money to assert her rights to a thing that is hers by precedent.

By a clever legislative maneuver Senator Cullender, actively assisted by Representatives Smith, Harrison and Stephens, the bill providing for the stoting of the flood waters of the Rio Grande in New Mexico and West Texas, has passed both houses. At a cost of \$7,000,000 the second largest dam and storage reservoir in the world is to be constructed near Eagle, New Mexico. It means per se a great deal of wealth for the section mentioned.—San Angelo Standard.

The output of one Kentucky distilling company is 62,400 barrels. The estimated cost of this to the manufacturers is estimated at \$374,000. From the wholesaler, they get a profit of from one to two dollars a barrel. The government takes its pinch. The consumer pays the transportation charges, government and local license fees, salary of barkeeper and rent of building, and for these 62,400 barrels of liquor he lets go of \$24,761,678.30, "and then," says a valued exchange, "goes home and beats his wife into insensibility because supper isn't ready."

With the proper climate, giving him an early season, a rich soil, and a water supply under his control, the farmer takes naturally to the raising of garden truck and fruit. These "money crops" are especially adapted to the condition of irrigated farms. They do not require much space—the irrigated farm is usually small—they need personal attention; the theory of irrigation is based on that principle. So with his twenty acre farm under ditch, a part of it in orchard and the rest in garden truck, the owner lives a life of pleasure and profit. There is work of course, but it is a work that with most people is a pleasure. It would be idle to refer to the phenomenal yields which this New Mexico soil produces under irrigation. The average is about 400

bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of onions, cabbage, a ton and a half to the acre, and melons, cantaloupes, asparagus, celery, and all other garden truck in like proportion.

A Matter of Business.

Nowadays the business instinct is uppermost. The choice of an occupation, a change in location, nearly every aim and endeavor in life is a matter of business.

Just so it is a matter of business with the man, who, tired of his present surroundings, or hampered by conditions, the lack of opportunities or prospects in the particular section in which he resides, become expansionists on their own account and "strike out." The search for newer and more profitable fields, for better and brighter conditions and prospects, is a heritage. The movements are at times spasmodic. Yesterday it was the North-west; to-day it is the South-west. Why?

On one hand, is this condition: The east is overcrowded. Expenses are high; competitions are keen opportunities are few and far between; all lines of business being already well filled. The young man who wants to get ahead is hampered in a limited field, and the older man, feeling that his life has been more or less a failure, finds his upward pathway blocked. These people find an over production on every hand; their capital too small to successfully compete with older and more firmly established rivals.

On the other hand is the South-west.

The whole section is productive and the very air teems with progress. Mother earth is a beneficent provider, in this land of promise and the climate is a trusty nurse. Prodigious Nature has given an ideal climate, a flawless landscape and a farm land of inexhaustible fertility. A thousand industries, soils of varying degrees of fertility, a wonderful produce of varied plants and crops, a world's ransom of different minerals; such plenty, such dissimilarity.

One great advantage the South-west has in its more equable climate, and this, probably as much as anything, is turning the tide of immigration. Here, these North-ern farmers soon found they had all the natural and social advantages of the North, with cheaper land capable of producing the same crops, with as good a yield and a corresponding increase in profits. The first Southwest immigrants found beyond question that they had been looking ahead when they immigrated, and told their friends, and their friends are now joining them. Given opportunity and your average American asks no odds. He is finding it in the Southwest, and putting the discovery to practical everyday use. With nothing but his hands and average energy he can get more out of the earth can build his fortune better, in the Southwest, than elsewhere. And the opportunity is here, as well, for the man with money to invest, as the investment in lands, productive mines or the promotion of industries. The Southwest is growing; it has passed the swaddling stage, and its cities and towns are expanding requiring more and better facilities, more industries and as a natural consequence, more workers, both in town and field. Peopled by an eager, progressive, business-like population of the best and most typical American stock, well enough to not be satisfied—it is a

matter of business with them, and they are looking ahead and biding time for the future.

Who Pays The Taxes in New Mexico?

Taking the vote of last November as a basis for a population estimate, then the per capita of all taxes collected in the Territory during the past fiscal year was only \$1.73, which should put a quietus to the assertion that taxes in New Mexico are high, especially when it is considered that one half of the taxes collected are paid by the railroads and the cattlemen, leaving the per capita taxes actually paid only about 90 cents. Few other commonwealths can show so low a tax rate and those that do, derive immense revenue from corporations, the taxation of estates of deceased persons and indirect taxation, avenues of taxation which are practically closed to this Territory. Thirteen out of twenty-four counties exceeded the average per capita taxes collected during the past fiscal year Luna County leading with a per capita of \$3.85. However, Luna County in proportion to its population has more taxable railway mileage than any other county in the Territory. Eddy County, which comes next, with \$6.70 per capita, is a better criterion of what might and can be done. A per capita rate like that for the entire Territory would make its revenue four times what it is at present, or in other words, would permit cutting down the tax rate to just one-fourth of what it is at present. The other counties arrange themselves in the following order as far as the per capita payment of taxes is concerned: Quay \$4.47; Sierra \$3.50; McKinley \$3.48; Grant \$3.27; Union \$2.33; Colfax \$2.24; Otero \$2.15; Dona Ana \$2.07; Roosevelt \$2.03; Bernalillo \$1.97; Lincoln \$1.92. The counties which fall below the territorial average are: Quay \$1.55; Socorro \$1.40; San Miguel \$1.37; San Juan \$1.33; Santa Fe \$1.16; Guadalupe \$1.11; Sandoval \$1.04; Valencia \$0.83; Mora \$0.75; Taos \$0.60; and Rio Arriba \$0.54.

The astounding thing about these figures is that a county like Santa Fe, with one-twelfth of the population of the Territory and its extensive railroad mileage pays only one twenty-sixth of the taxes collected in the Territory, only one sixth as much per capita tax as does Luna County and less in total taxes than does the new county of Otero with no railroads to tax. Naturally, San Juan County with no railroad taxation, cannot make as good a per capita showing as counties with many miles of railroad and yet, its per capita is higher than that of Santa Fe County. Surely, the people of this county cannot complain of high taxes. Yet, when a stranger comes here to invest, to build, the local knoockers warn him not to do it on account of the high taxation in the county.—New Mexican.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioner—Manuel B. Sienra, Rufacio F. Gallegos.
Probate Judge—Felix Martinez.
Clerk of the Probate Court—J. Andres Pacheco.
Sheriff—Tranquilino Garcia.
Assessor—M. Nicomedes Chavez.
Treasurer and Ex officio Collector—J. Fred Wolford.
Superintendent of Schools—Eligio Martinez.
Surveyor—Francisco Lobato.
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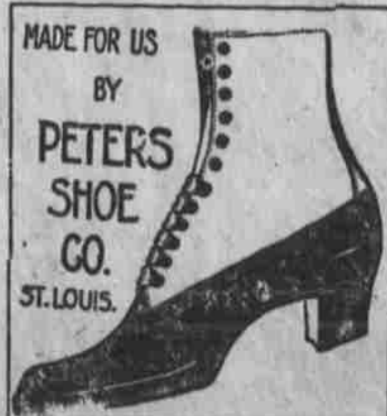
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